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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

USDA PHOTOGRAPHS showing soil and water conservation practices on irrigated farms as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

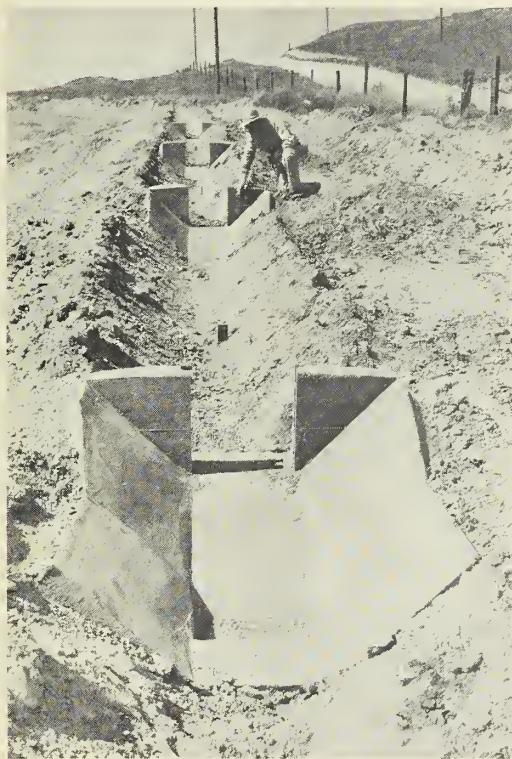
October 1956



1-SCS-OKLA-10-970



2-SCS-OKLA-10-967



3-SCS-NEB-1808



4-SCS-W. Va. -672



5-SCS-ARIZ-5434

USDA photo service to Farm Magazine and Newspaper Editors. Glossy prints (8 x 10) of any of these photographs may be obtained by writing direct to Charles T. Myers, Jr., Division of Photography, Office of Information, Washington 25, D. C. Please mention negative number of photograph when requesting prints.



6-SCS-ARIZ-5438



10-SCS-ARIZ-5432



7-SCS-NEB-1801



8-SCS-TEX-49-345



11-SCS-OKLA-10-971



9-SCS-FLA-D25-1



12-SCS-WN-25042



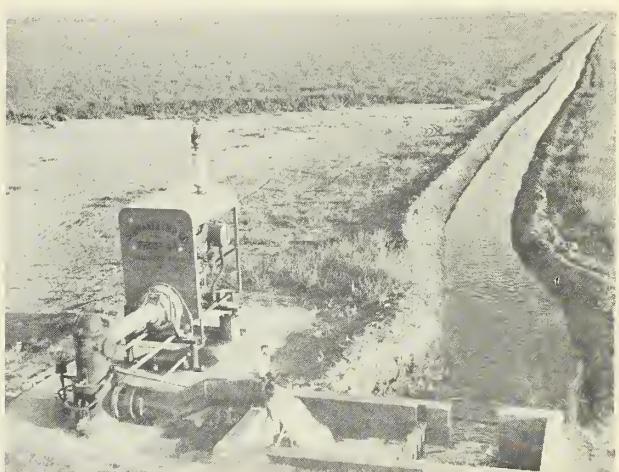
13-SCS-IDA-45050



16-SCS-ORE-45135



14-SCS-WN-55028



17-SCS-NEB-1802



15-SCS-MONT-139



18-SCS-IDA-35067

1-SCS-OKLA-10-970 The pumping equipment being installed here will move 500 to 600 gallons of water per minute into an underground irrigation system. A 10-inch plastic pipe is used for the permanent installation. No water is lost in transmission to the field.

2-SCS-OKLA-10-967 A concrete form being used to line a farm irrigation ditch with concrete. Considerable water will be saved from loss through seepage.

3-SCS-NEB-1808 •One-foot drops in an irrigation lateral are used to prevent excessive cutting in the ditch.

4-SCS-W. Va.-672 A ditcher and a tile-laying crew are installing a permanent drainage system.

5-SCS-ARIZ-5434 Here's a 1-mile stretch of concrete-lined ditch. A 25-percent saving in water results from use of such a ditch.

6-SCS-ARIZ-5438 Syphon tubes control the flow of water into the irrigation furrow.

7-SCS-NEB-1801 This shows how syphon tubes are set along an irrigation ditch for row-crop irrigation.

8-SCS-TEX-49-345 Here a syphon system is used to irrigate level rows about 450 feet long. No water is wasted with such a system.

9-SCS-FLA-D25-1 Shown here is a seepage irrigation system on 80 acres of clover and Pangola grass. This system provides both drainage and irrigation.

10-SCS-ARIZ-5432 An infiltration ring is being driven into soil as part of a test to determine water intake of soil for irrigation.

11-SCS-OKLA-10-971 Here liquid fertilizer is being metered into irrigation water. The flow of water and fertilizer are regulated to get the proper amount of each to the growing crop.

12-SCS-WN-25042 Portable overhead sprinklers are shown in operation here in a Wenatchee, Washington, apple orchard.

13-SCS-IDA-45050 A sprinkler system being used on an alfalfa field near Caldwell, Idaho. This is an efficient method of water application on sloping lands.

14-SCS-WN-55028 A sprinkler system being used to irrigate a vegetable garden in Spokane County, Washington.

15-SCS-MONT-139 This photo shows border dike irrigation on late oats and alfalfa. Border dike turn-outs regulate the amount of water.

16-SCS-ORE-45135 Drainage ditch construction is rapidly accomplished with this "V"-type ditcher.

17-SCS-NEB-1802 Thousand gallon per minute well supplies water to farm irrigation system. Force of water from pump is reduced by concrete box to prevent washout of ditch and soil loss.

18-SCS-IDA-35067 Winter snow supplies summer water for irrigation. Snow surveyors check depth and water content of snow to forecast summer water supply.